

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 126.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

**We Press Forward With Renewed
Energy, Vitalized by the First
Encounter with the Enemy
in the Political Arena**

APPROACHING CONVENTION

**Time and Circumstances Call Upon Every
Social Democrat to Reconsecrate His
Talents to the Propaganda**

The returns of the national election are still indefinite and incomplete. It seems certain, however, that our vote is over 100,000 and it may reach 150,000. The figures are smaller than most of us expected, but we are satisfied. Under all the circumstances the party did all that could have been reasonably expected and the showing, if not inspiring, has at least nothing discouraging in it.

From private advices received I am convinced that a large percentage of our vote was counted against us, or cast out upon technical grounds. We were not represented upon the election boards and it was an easy matter to discredit our vote. In some of the southern states the Social Democratic vote was counted in the Democratic vote and there was none present to object. We must expect all such difficulties until we are strong enough as a party to protect our interests and have our votes fairly counted.

If all the votes cast and meant to be cast for our party had been counted in our favor it is safe to assume that the Social Democratic party would stand credited with 200,000 votes.

But we accept the logic of facts and prepare for the next battle. We are too busy getting ready for what is to be to waste any time over what might have been. The vote cast for our ticket measures the progress of the social revolution, and taking note of this we press forward with renewed energy, vitalized by the first encounter with the enemy upon the national battlefield.

The old parties, with whom a campaign is simply a contest for spoils, have folded their flags and stored away their torches for four years more.

The Republican party has triumphed and the trusts will riot in the spoils of conquest. With such an overwhelming endorsement the dominant capitalist class will throw off all restraint and trustify everything in sight. The centralization of large capital and expropriation of small capital will proceed as never before. The development of capitalism will reach its greatest momentum. Consumption will not be able to keep pace with production, and before McKinley's "prosperity" administration closes the crash will come and then the working class will get in full measure what they voted for.

Overproduction, glutted markets, paralyzed factories, silent mills, deserted mines, enforced idleness, reduced wages, strikes, lockouts, injunctions, soldiers and the funerals of workmen will follow in rapid succession. There will be no work for the hands and the brain will have a chance. Workingmen will have ample time for reflection. When their ambition for this sort of thing is fully satisfied, they will cease voting robes to their masters and rags to themselves; they will stand with their class for the abolition of the capitalist system. Meantime the country will dance to the music of capitalist prosperity.

The Democratic party presents a picture never before exhibited in the political gallery. Its platform looks as if a cyclone had revised it and its demoralization is complete. Its reactionary, cowardly and dishonest policy has been spurned with merited contempt and repudiation. There is no longer room for a party that seeks to ride into office by straddling the class issue and engaging, or pretending to engage, on both sides of the class struggle. It is one side or the other, and with the double dealing Democratic party doomed, the political atmosphere will clear up and the working class will be able to see the class contest, and they will then rally with the Social Democratic party, the party of the working class in the struggle for emancipation.

Disintegration is already preying upon the Democratic party. Its leaders are unable to "point with pride" to a single thing. They have not yet recovered sufficiently to even "view with alarm" or "deplore," or "condemn as un-American" anything, not even the

"paramount issue" of "throwing away" their votes. The eastern leaders, who are Republicans in fact, are scrutinizing the wreck but they can hardly make up their minds that it is worth raising. And yet the capitalist class can not afford to allow the Democratic party to retire from business. It must be used to arrest the progress of Socialism and so it is entirely probable that the "radical" element will be given full permission to galvanize the corpse with an injection of "public ownership."

A great many of the rank and file, however, know when they have enough. This is shown by the fact that the tide is already setting in the direction of the Social Democratic party. A week at headquarters enables me to perceive the drift. Never since we have been a party have the inquiries for party literature, for organizers and speakers equaled the present demand. Never have the branches increased in number and in membership as now. The party has entered upon an era of development hitherto unequalled and unknown, and it is spreading over the entire country.

MERLIN'S MIXTURE

Charles W. Casson & J. J. Revere, Mass.

The battle of ballots is over;
The day of the voter is past;
The voice of the people has spoken,
And destiny's die has been cast.

Another campaign has been opened;
A new duty faces us now—
To brush every cobweb of error
Away from the laborer's brow.

Where eloquent rhetoric dazzled
We need sober logic instead;
Where the heart of the worker was wanted,
We must now try to capture his head.

'Tis ours, then, to break every fetter
Of falsehood that tyrants have wrought,
Till Love shall be re-incarnated
By Labor's omnipotent thought.

Then cursed be the one who sits idle,
And passively helps falsehood win,
Our idleness now is foul treason;
Our silence is socialist sin.

Greeting!
Hence, unless I wish to be a self-proven liar, on the one hand, or a trait-

But cursed be the fellow who retains hold of the rope, only that he might have opportunity to hack at the strands with his traitor's knife!

A plea for unity.
If we cannot have union, we can at least have unity. We have it. The time has not yet come, as has been amply proven during the last six months, when the socialist forces of America are so free from the elements of personal ambition and autocratic leadership as to render a sane and workable union possible.

We need, at this period, not so much the force of numbers, as the force of effective organization. Just now brotherhood is infinitely more important than bulk, sincerity is more essential than size.

So if there are balky mules on our tow-line, we had better cut them loose, than let them drag us backward.

If we must use our pen-points as daggers, let us direct them against our enemies, and not against our comrades in a common belief.

LOSSES THROUGH THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM

**A Chaotic System of Competitive
Production Involves a War of
Producer and Distributors—
The Wisest not Secure**

RISK IS THE SECRET OF GAIN

Everybody is in the Dark, Planning, Guessing, Chancing; there is Tremendous Effort and Prodigious Waste

Jack London in the Cosmopolitan

At one time our forefathers, ignorant of hygiene, sanitation and quarantine, were powerless before the plagues which swept across the earth; yet we, their enlightened descendants, find ourselves impotent in the face of the great social cataclysms known as trade and commercial crises. The crises are peculiarly a modern product—made possible by the specialization of industry and the immense strides which have been taken in the invention of labor-saving machinery; but due, and directly so, to the antagonism of the units which compose society. A competent co-operative management could so operate all the implements and institutions of the present industrial civilization that there need never be a fear of a trade or commercial crisis. Boards or departments, scientifically conducted, could ascertain, first, the consuming power of the community; second, its producing power; and then, by an orderly arrangement, arrange these two, one to the other. These boards or departments would have to study all the causes which go to make the community's producing power inconstant—such as failure of crops, drouths, et cetera—and so to direct the energy of the community that equilibrium between its production and consumption might still be maintained. And to do this is certainly within the realm of man's achievement.

But instead of this logical arrangement of industry the community today possesses the chaotic system of competitive production. It is a war of producers, also of distributors. Success depends on individual knowledge of just how much and at what cost all others are producing and at just how much and at what prices they are selling. All the factors which decide the fluctuations of the world's markets or the purchasing power of its peoples must be taken into account. A war cloud in the Balkans, a failure of crops in the Argentine, the thoughtless word of a kaiser, or a strike of organized labor, and the success or failure depends on how closely the results of this event have been foreseen. And even then, because of a thousand and one fortuitous happenings, chance plays an important part. Even the footing of the wisest and the surest is precarious. Risk is the secret of gain. Lessen the risk, the gain is lessened; abolish it, and there can be no gain. Individual strives against individual, buying for himself, and keeping his transactions secret. Everybody is in the dark. Each is planning, guessing, chancing; and because of this, the competitive system of industry, as a whole, may be justly characterized as planless. The effort lost is tremendous, the waste prodigious. A favorable season arrives. Increased orders accelerate production. Times are prosperous. All industries are stimulated. Little heed is taken of the overstocking of the markets, till at last they are flooded with commodities. This is the danger point. The collapse of a land boom in Oregon, the failure of a building association in Austria—anything may start the chain of destruction. Speculations begin to burst, credits to be called in, there is a rush to realize on commodities produced, prices fall, wages come down, factories close up, and consumption is correspondingly reduced. The interdependence of all forms of industry asserts itself. One branch of trade stops, and those branches dependent upon it, or allied with it, cannot continue. This spreads. Depression grows, failures increase, industry is paralyzed. The crisis has come! And then may be observed the paradoxical spectacle of glutted warehouses and starving multitudes. Then comes the slow and painful recovery of years, then an acceleration of planless production, and then another crisis. This is friction, the inevitable correlative of a disorderly system of production and distribution. And the losses incurred by such friction are incalculable.

SPECIAL CONVENTION

OFFICIAL CALL

To Members and Branches of the Social Democratic Party, Comrades:

RESPONDING to suggestions from all parts of the country and a demand from many branches, a special National Convention of the Social Democratic party is hereby called, to take place at the national headquarters, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., beginning Tuesday, January 15, 1901, and continuing in session until the work of the convention shall have been completed.

The purpose of this convention will be to make such changes in the laws of the party and to make such other provisions as may be deemed necessary to meet the growing demands of the organization. It is our purpose to enter at once upon a vigorous campaign of agitation, education and organization, so that the party shall be fully equipped to meet the capitalist enemy on the political battle-fields of the future. Now that the presidential campaign is over, our work is fairly begun and must be carried forward with all possible energy without the loss of a single hour.

The basis and other conditions of representation will be the same as at the Indianapolis Convention, and are here incorporated as follows:

First—Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Third—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Fourth—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Unaffiliated Socialist clubs or societies whose members may desire to connect themselves with the Social Democratic party, are cordially invited to communicate through their proper officials with the Secretary of the National Executive Board, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

This call is issued to all branches of the Social Democratic party in good standing, as shown by the records at 126 Washington street, Chicago, and organized prior to December 15, 1900. The time and place of meeting and other details will be given in the Herald as soon as arrangements are completed.

FREDERIC HEATH, Chairman.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Secretary.

including the southern states, and I feel not only confident but absolutely certain that within twelve months our party will have an effective organization in every state in the union.

We are not discussing the "cause" of the recent Republican victory and Democratic defeat. We have no time for that. Ours is a party of the future and not of the past; we are looking forward and not backward; let others linger with the slain on yesterday's field of action, we must gird afresh our armor and move on the enemy again and again, and yet again, until he is overthrown and routed and driven from the field.

The approaching convention of our party will be an event of special interest and importance. The representatives who will assemble at Chicago will be familiar with the trials of the past and equal to the demands of the future, and we can confidently look forward to the most progressive and prosperous year in the history of the party.

I can not close without reference to the loyal support of comrades in the recent presidential contest. Other candidates may boast a larger vote, but not one dare claim more steadfast devotion. It was born of fidelity to principle and was and will be faithful even unto death.

In the name of the Social Democratic party which honored me, I thank all comrades for their loyal support.

Eugene V. Debs.

Chicago, November 26.

The old party politicians in charge of the election machinery of Indiana saw to it that the big Socialist vote in the state which everybody expected did not materialize.

orous sinner on the other, I must needs break my six months' silence, and again add my quota to the common cause of socialist propaganda.

It will be little at the best, but perchance in the chaff of my Mixture there may be a stray grain of truth that shall find lodgment in some mind and develop into the full ear of socialist activity.

Now that we have recovered from the disintegrating effects of unity, and are following the dictates of sense, rather than those of sentiment, in our party polity, we are ready for educational work.

Before it was well nigh useless. It was like a man asking a friend to dinner, when he and his wife spent the entire dinner hour in a pitched battle, using the dishes as weapons.

But now there is need, and good, in inviting the public to our socialist dinner of digestible truths.

The present duty.

Now that the tangles in our party rope have been unsnarled and straightened out, there is need, not to "pull for unity," but to unite to pull.

We have a strong party rope running through the various states, with its end hitched to the foundations of monopoly, and loyal, energetic comrades along the line.

It matters little what we call the rope; it matters little what the words we use for the united heave; it matters little what the professional cut of coat of the fellow next us; it matters little whether the end of the rope be tied with a scientific knot by some old navigator of the Socialist sea; it matters all, if we do not pull!

So long as the rope is intact and strong, there is need of but two things: either to pull, or get out of the way.

If we cannot work side by side, the field is amply large enough to lose sight of each other, and yet all engage in socialistic effort. When we near the center we shall have learned lessons in the school of oppression and shall be able to unite.

"Pull, or part!"

So pass the word down the line, comrades, and let every man hear and heed—"Pull, or part!"

If you can't pull on the common cable go tie your own little thread to some snag of injustice and try and pull it out.

As I write these words a gang of workmen in front of my window are dragging a huge rail in the relaying of the street railway. One man gives the word; all pull together; the thing is done.

We are constructing the road along which the Co-operative Commonwealth shall ultimately advance. Many heavy rails will have to be lifted into place.

Personally, I have confidence in the ability of our overseer, Eugene V. Debs, to give the word for a united pull, and shall myself respond in the common heave.

When we have lost confidence and courage let us stand aside, not hindering, if we cannot help. So pass the word along, "Pull, or part!"

The showman in Indiana who found that his cotton advertising signs were taken by a poor woman, whose husband, working for 75 cents for ten hours a day in a factory, could not provide her children with clothing, has since been wondering with the rest of us what more untruthful device than that of prosperity the politicians have to spring on a confiding public.

Social Democratic Herald

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

Executive Board
FREDERIC HEATH, Chairman
SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Secretary
EUGENE V. DEBS, VICTOR L. BERGER
CORINNE S. BROWN

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THEODORE DEBS, National Sec'y-Treas.
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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1900.

The Social Democratic Party

Defeat on the one side in a battle does not always mean victory for the other side in the contest. Notably such was the case in the historic battle of Bunker Hill. Nominally the British were victorious, but in a sense more inspiring the champions of liberty and independence, behind their rude intrenchments, hurriedly constructed, with little ammunition and arms of diverse caliber, untrained in the art of war, were the victors. Proud, boastful and defiant England was taught a lesson, the first in a bloody series she nor the world has forgotten, the last of which, at Yorktown, brought down the English flag to float no more in triumph over her American colonies.

The Social Democratic party, in the ever memorable campaign of 1900, has nominally been defeated, and yet, like the old continentals who measured arms against the British on Bunker Hill, it won a victory. The contest has inspired hopes more animating and faith more intensified of ultimate victory over every opposing force than ignorance and prejudice and bigotry can array against it. The Social Democratic party comes out of the contest with convictions strengthened. The great truths it advocated are more firmly entrenched in the minds of the people, and everywhere throughout the broad land the banners of the party float defiantly, and invite all who have faith in the onward march of human progress in which men enlightened and grasping the essential ideas of reform in conditions find in Socialism the true solution of the problems relating to just government and human happiness.

In such regards the campaign of 1900 has responded to the expectations of the Social Democratic party, and without a taint of demoralization in its ranks and with its organization intact, it is better than ever equipped for its mission.

The future of the Social Democratic party is not to be one of repose. It is not to furl its battle flags nor cease the beat of its war drums. The battle is still on. Not only are the watch fires in every branch of the party to be kept burning, but new branches are to be organized, and new signal fires lighted. Other parties may cry "peace," but the battle cry of the Social Democratic party will be agitation, discussion, action and a forward movement all along its lines.

The republican party, the beneficiary of capitalistic favors, swollen with the pride of victory, will proceed with its imperialistic policy. With the sword and purse of the nation at its command, it will increase the standing army to crush "insurgents" who fight for liberty in foreign lands, and to crush labor insurgents who rebel against the edicts of capitalism at home.

The democratic party, dazed and bewildered by its defeat, and factionized beyond the hope of redemption, is scarcely to be considered a factor in future campaigns. The coming party, with abounding virility and energy to do, to dare and to achieve, is the Social Democratic party. It alone of all the parties has a mission in the world sharply and vividly defined. It brushes aside all the wranglings over issues born of venality and warmed into life in the vulture nests of duplicity and hypocrisy, and proclaims its purpose to unbar and throw wide open the doors, that the million of men now enslaved by conditions which horrify the thoughtful, shall achieve their liberty and independence.

The Idea of Classes

It is hard for a certain brand of American patriotic philistines and jingo degenerates to reconcile themselves to the undeniable fact that in this country we are confronted by the existence of classes, and, therefore, that this is a class-ruled country, notwithstanding that the people, or the male portion, at least, enjoy the great privilege of giving to candidates for office votes that are not always counted. One of the latest to try and persuade people to believe that we have no classes is Gen. J. C. Black, who himself belongs to a class which lives upon other classes.

The development of capitalism necessarily produces classes—the propertied and the propertyless. We have a class in possession of the modern facilities of production and another class dependent upon the first for the opportunity to earn a living. It is worse than idle, it is dishonest to say that where the workers are no longer the owners of their tools of production, which are monopolized and exploited for the sole purpose of extracting profits from labor, there is not a distinct and dependent class. Gen. Black says that the "only real class America has ever produced was the slave-holding class." But it is certain that the slaves who were held were also no less a class than their masters. There were two classes. So there are now two classes: The capitalist class which holds the means of life and operates them for profit alone, and the class which is wholly dependent upon the will of capitalists for a chance to live. Between these two classes there is a conflict which will end only in the abolition of private property in the means of life. The class struggle is a potent fact in the United States.

Comfort in Prison Cell

Many of our old party friends believe, or at least say, that "the government is run all right, and everybody can work that wants to." What would they think of William Van Velsom, who entered the Cook county jail a few days ago and asked Jailer Whitman to send him back to state prison. "I'm cold and haven't any home," said Van Velsom to the clerk as he entered the room. "It's warm here. It makes me think of my warm cell in Joliet."

The fact that Van Velsom had been in Joliet is no proof that he was any worse than thousands of respectable citizens living on the boulevards, or over the line in Canada.

If he was a thief he did not steal enough to protect himself, hire corporation attorneys, bribe jurors and make a flash with his money, or take a trip to Brazil or Italy.

If he murdered a single man with a knife or gun he made a mistake; he should have sold adulterated foods, and thereby murdered ten thousand men every year.

If he got drunk and beat some woman, he should have waited until prosperity brought him wealth enough to own a harem on Fifth avenue.

If he gambled at poker and got in a fight, he made a very serious blunder; he should have gambled on some poor widow's money in mining stocks, or cornered a market.

Anyway, Van Velsom was cold, and wanted a warm place to stay. Having no cheerful home to go to, and no work, he was willing to be taken back to a warm cell in the county jail. He begged the jailer not to turn him out.

A Campaign Contribution

It is probable that one of the largest contributions to the national campaign fund of the Republican party in the recent election was received from the Western Union Telegraph Company. It was given, not in the form of money, but of free service, which saved to Mark Hanna's committee the expenditure of a large sum. The following circular, issued by the company and sent to all "managers" in its employ, explains how it was done:

"All Managers, Western Union Telegraph Co.: This will be your authority to accept messages relating to the business of the National Republican Committee, 'Checked Paid,' when signed by the following named persons: M. A. Hanna, Perry S. Heath, Henry C. Payne, R. C. Kerens, Harry S. New, Graeme Stewart, H. H. Rand, R. C. Buckland, and deliver to them like messages checked 'Collect,' without requiring payment in either case."

This circular was furnished to the Appeal to Reason by an employee of the company. Names and dates are omitted for obvious reasons. The republican party managers and the managers of the Western Union are thus hooked up together in the control of the government for the next four years.

Duty of the Hour

The election is over. The Social Democratic party has come forth with flying colors. From now on we propose to make things hum. Our program is one of action. We have no time to waste in quarreling with anybody. All the states must be organized for Socialism. We propose to invade them, not one at a time, but all at once. The coming convention will provide the equipment. Organizers are already in the field. The number must be increased. We propose to have a thousand branches and more in operation before 1901 closes its eyes. We want the help of each and every comrade. We want it in deeds and not in words. We want it now.

The contention that the people are the shareholders in great corporations is not proven by the fact that at the annual election of the Big Four railroad recently four men voted 260,000 shares of stock and elected all the directors for three years.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Workingmen: This is the year of prosperity. Workingmen are rich. They build great palaces in every city, go to the mountains and seashore and erect "country seats"; put up great office buildings of marble; furnish them in costliest carpets, paintings, chairs and tapestry, and then these wealthy workers depart through the basement door, and very soon an automobile stops in front and the man to whom the workingman gave the property enters, and the workingman is seen around there no more.

Then they build great roads and lay steel rails, on which run elegant moving palaces at thirty miles an hour. But the workingman prefers to see the country when he travels, so he walks slowly and painfully over the road.

And when police protection is needed at home, or a foreign foe insults the men in the palaces, these same wealth makers cheerfully put on a blue coat or take up the sword. They would rather work than eat, these prosperous workingmen.

From not less than 100 precincts in the city of Chicago, several towns in the county of Cook, and also from many states in the union, complaints have been received at The Herald office that votes cast for Eugene V. Debs for president were not counted. In many localities the rights of citizenship have been outraged by election clerks and judges, both through prejudice and gross incompetency, and the probabilities strongly favor the opinion held by Socialists who have written us that for every vote credited to Debs he actually received one more, making the grand total of votes cast for Socialism this year not less than 225,000. Bye and bye, in the next national election, if present prospects mean anything, we will be too strong to be counted out. Educate and organize for 1904.

There is a large class of people in this country that the Socialists have not reached. In fact several, but just now comes to mind the men who are disgusted with the mockery of "voting kings," who know that something is wrong, but are too busy to find out just what it is. This is the professional class of doctors, artists, musicians, etc.; who know that capitalism is dragging their profession down to its own level; and yet are so busy in their work and dissatisfied with all the rest of the world outside of their profession that they do not care to investigate. These men are ready for Socialism; with us it is only a question of getting after them with the facts.

Any great daily newspaper will furnish conclusive evidence that the capitalist system is all wrong. They don't intend to give the facts, but it all comes out in the news items, cable dispatches and special telegrams. Cut out such items and classify them. You will be surprised in a week at the way things go wrong in this world. Then study the principles of Socialism for another week and report to The Herald what you think of the situation. This is only two weeks' work. Try it.

The big corporations and trusts are already putting themselves in line for the legitimate result of the election. The Illinois state legislature will be asked to pass more liberal laws for the benefit of the predatory gang. They argue that corporate interests do not get a fair deal in Illinois. Government protection of the economically powerful is in order. That is what the election meant. The corporations are entitled to all they can get, and the people have said so.

Can you get five Socialists together and organize a branch? You are the man or woman we are looking for. Can you add a new member to your branch? Can you send us a subscriber, or a dozen to The Herald? Can and will you come to the front and do a comrade's share to make our party a continental power? We shall rely upon the emphatic affirmative of thousands and we shall not be disappointed.

The present's no time for creeping.

Up, comrades, and at 'em!

It is no time for sleeping.

Up, comrades, and at 'em!

Capitalists are defiant—

Now is the time to spat 'em;

On yourselves reliant,

Up, comrades, and at 'em!

After banqueting the Irish nationalists who went over to Africa and fought for the Boers, their Chicago friends have turned every effort to secure for these men a chance to make a living. Every man was a wage-earner—and earned very much more than his wages amounted to.

The laundry sign, "Shirts, 4 cents," which has been as common as beer signs in Chicago, has disappeared, and that indispensable garment is now "done up" for 6 cents. Yet thousands

of wage-earners are compelled to borrow money from interest sharks to live.

A backwoods philosopher said: "A hog mought whistle, but he has an on-likely mouth for such a performance." Mark Hanna's mouth, engaged in helping workingmen out of their troubles, is very much like the unaccommodating mouth of the hog.

Public opinion is a manufactured article in which too often there is a preponderance of shoddy. It is the purpose of Socialists to eliminate the shoddy and produce an article "all wool and a yard wide."

That the mortgage debt of Indiana has increased during McKinley's administration over \$55,000,000 is another proof of prosperity—for the holders of the mortgages.

Socialism a "Portentous" Fact

The Socialists cast about 5 per cent of the total vote of Massachusetts last week. In other states they broke all previous records easily, as far as national elections go. Here is an interesting and portentous fact in American politics.

If the anti-Bryan and conservative democrats, such as Whitney, Cleveland, Fairchild, Dickinson and Carlisle, could carry out their reported plans for a re-organization of the democratic party on the lines which they must insist upon if they are to take part in its management and support its candidates, the immediate outcome would probably be the transfer of a large radical element in the democratic organization to the Socialists. The Socialist vote would increase at once so fast that it might have to be reckoned with as a great force in politics.

Then we should have exciting campaigns, indeed. If Bryan has hinted at grave changes in the structure of the government, the Socialists are frankly revolutionary. If Bryan has been guilty of inciting envy and class enmity, the Socialists openly advocate the virtual confiscation of a great share of the productive private property in the United States. It is often forgotten that the acquisition by the government of the railroads, telegraph lines, telephone property, the mines, and the municipal street railways, gas works, electric lighting plants, etc., all of which changes are urged by the Socialist platforms and leaders, would imply such a narrowing of the field for the employment of capital that the interest obtainable on money would be cut down far and fast, and many great investments would be wiped out.

Perhaps it will be just as well if the democrats go the road they have been following for the past five years. It does not lead to any important changes in practical conditions of government, and it keeps Socialism from coming to the front in American politics.—Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Nov. 12.

"Dividin' Up"

Here's a funny thing. A cadaverous-looking oyster wandered into a second-hand clothing store the other day to buy himself a second-hand pair of shoes.

It was cold, but he had no overcoat. The poor devil's jacket was worn threadbare, and his pants hardly hid his hide. His hat was like Ben Harrison's—looked as though it might have been his grandfather's.

A couple of men in the store were talking about the number of political parties represented in the recent election, and the various tickets to be had at the polls.

The oyster spoke. "I durned near made a fool blunder in votin'," he said.

"How was that?" was asked. "I got a ticket readin' 'Social Democrat' and thought it was what I wanted ter vote."

The oyster grinned—oysters do, sometimes.

"Wasn't it what you wanted?" asked one of the men present, who was a Socialist himself.

"What I wanted?" gasped the oyster, "not by a god durn sight. I wanted ter vote the straight old democrat ticket, begosh. Think I'd vote fer a lot of fools that want ter divide everythin' up?"

The oyster didn't buy any shoes. The cheapest pair he could find were 35 cents and he only had two bits.—New Dispensation.

Prof. Ely on Prosperity

What do we mean by prosperity? I have heard a great deal of the prosperity of the south. It is said to be growing rich. Does this mean the prosperity of the many or the few? Not long since a friend on returning from Richmond told me that the people were making so much that they could not spend it. I had not heard of any rise in wages. When walking on Charles street in Baltimore the other day I saw a huge poster setting forth the growing wealth of a newly developed region in Virginia, and among other attractions for capital, I noticed this: "Cheap Labor." I have been turning that over in my mind ever since.—Richard T. Ely.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

To the Comrades of the Social Democratic Party, Greeting:

The labors of your campaign committee are now concluded, with the exception of reporting to you their work in our first struggle to place before the American people the Social Democratic party, its principles and purposes.

Your committee has been greatly assisted by the comrades in our organization and at the headquarters especially. Comrade Elizabeth H. Thomas not only contributed financially to the success of the campaign, but gave her services gratuitously for a period of nearly three months. She was in constant attendance, undiring and active, and while Comrade Stedman was ostensibly the secretary, the greater part of the work of that office was performed by Comrade Thomas, and your committee believes our comrades join them in expressing their gratitude to her.

Your committee was further assisted by Comrades Mesdames Corinne Brown, Gertrude Debs and Irene Stedman and by Misses Corinne Brown, Ethel James and others, who assisted in answering the letters, addressing mail orders, adjusting meetings, etc. Comrade Ray Edwards served the committee, for which he was paid eight dollars (\$8.00) per week.

We have been careful to publish in each succeeding issue of The Herald the sums donated to your committee, the total amount of which is set forth in the following financial statement, to-wit:

Contributions received \$2,176.25
Received from the sale of literature... 1,361.63

Total receipts \$3,537.88

EXPENDITURES.

Leaflets and stickers \$34.57
Lithographs 163.00
Tubes for mailing same 11.00
Buttons 131.82
Postage stamps 342.03
Office rent, \$7.50 per month, 4 months 30.00
Stationery, miscellaneous, letter heads, envelopes, etc. 37.60
Office furniture, tables, shelving, chairs, etc. 14.27
Advertising Appeal to Reason and 4th page of Herald, etc. 337.63
Expressage 127.45
German Social Democrat and cuts 41.00
Polish paper 10.00
Telegrams 51.63
Hall rents, opening campaign, etc. 127.00
Emblem cut 1.75
Exchange on drafts, revenue stamps on checks, money orders, etc. 11.19
Burton, stenographer, reporting Debs' campaign speech... 8.80
Eugene V. Debs, traveling expenses, campaigning 398.20
McSweeney, campaigning and organizing expenses 279.44
Stedman, campaigning trips .. 59.00
Heath, campaign work 82.50
Edwards, 4 weeks' trip campaigning, Indiana and Michigan expenses 25.00
Maynard, contributions, editorial, newspaper work 45.00
White, for organizing in Massachusetts 50.00
J. H. Bohanan, organizing in Indiana and Ohio 29.50
Oncal, speaking 10.00
John A. Bruell, organizing 10.00
F. Svoboda, campaigning 13.00
James Beattie, expense, six meetings 36.00
Philip Brown, meeting at Elkhart 3.50
Thorndyke, speaking, etc. 3.00
Ray Edwards, salary for work at headquarters, \$8.00 per week, 13 weeks 104.00
Janitor 1.50
Total amount received \$3,537.88
Total amount paid out 3,430.38

Cash on hand \$ 107.50
Due organizer in state of Massachusetts \$ 50.00
Due Kerwin for postals 5.25

—\$ 55.25

Balance (after all bills are paid).... \$ 52.25
There was \$100 voted for eastern campaign purposes, \$50 of which was sent to Massachusetts, there being \$50 due, as per report.

The campaign speakers and organizers from this committee have visited over 200 different cities and towns, and we have mailed and distributed in all 50,000 German leaflets, 25,000 Polish leaflets, 30,000 Bohemian leaflets, 250,000 stickers, 12,000 lithographs, 16,500 buttons, 12,000 extra Social Democratic leaflets, 16,000 leaflets No. 1, 285,000 leaflets No. 2, 75,000 leaflets No. 4, 75,000 leaflets No. 5, 9,000 leaflets No. 6, 145,000 leaflets with epigrams and platform, 20,000 Debs-Herron speeches. We have still on hand 3,000 of the latter, and about 900 German Merrie Englands. The total amount of literature distributed amounts to 1,196,500 different pieces.

The committee ordered the balance of cash on hand to be turned over to the national organization for propaganda purposes.

In many instances localities paid the expenses of speakers; where this has occurred they have asked nothing of this committee. Respectfully submitted, Seymour Stedman.

Bebel, the German Social Democrat, says a Berlin correspondent of a St. Petersburg newspaper, has made a fortune by his little book entitled "Woman."

Machines are all right and Socialists are determined to own and operate them.

MEETING OF CHICAGO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

The Demand for a National Convention from Other Sections of the Country Receives Strong Support

A large and representative meeting of the local branches of the Social Democratic party in Chicago was held last Sunday, Nov. 25, at Lauterbach's hall, North Clark street. There were present over 250 members, representing seventeen branches of the organization, with a total membership of 400. In its final outcome it was one of the most satisfactory meetings of the party members ever held in the city, and this for the reason that it cleared the way for a return at an early day to the sane methods and effective propaganda of the party, unhampered by the hysterical and dishonest practices of intriguing "unionists."

Comrade Philip Brown was chosen as chairman, and Comrades Elizabeth H. Thomas and M. Holsinger acted as secretaries. After a discussion of several hours in committee of the whole, during which a large number, including Comrade E. V. Debs, took part, the following resolutions were almost unanimously adopted, the very few dissentients being led by F. G. Strickland:

Whereas, At a mass meeting of some of the Socialists of Chicago, held Nov. 18, 1900, a resolution of which the following is a part, was passed: "That all Socialists, irrespective of any past affiliation, are hereby called upon to assemble in their respective wards in response to the call of the joint campaign committee, for the purpose of electing five (5) delegates to the city convention and two (2) delegates to a provisional central committee"; and

Whereas, Such a method of nominating candidates and electing delegates would produce great confusion and would weaken the Socialist movement in this city, and would leave it a prey to politicians of all parties; and

Whereas, The best work for Socialism can be done by and through an organized and dues-paying constituency of Socialists affiliated and recognizing a national organization; and

Whereas, All other Socialists of this city, both organized and unorganized, do not owe sufficient fealty to a national organization; and

Whereas, The continuation of independent local organizations will soon place the Socialist movement in a state of chaos; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Chicago members of the Social Democratic party of America, having national headquarters at 126 Washington street, Chicago, call upon, urge and invite all Socialists of this city to join our organization, either singly or in clubs or branches, and with us make a determined fight for our principles in this city in the spring campaign of 1901, and to build up an American Socialist movement which shall be strong enough to resist any attacks from the old parties and politicians, and present a united front to the capitalist press of the country.

That copies of this resolution be sent to The Social Democratic Herald, the Spravednost, the Workers' Call, the Appeal to Reason and all other Socialist publications of this city.

Other resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting of Social Democrats favors the holding of a national convention of members of the local branches affiliated with 126 Washington street, and requests the national executive board to call such convention for the third Tuesday in January, 1901.

Resolved, That the members of the Social Democratic party acting on the state and county joint campaign committees be withdrawn, and the thanks of this meeting tendered them for their services.

Gillespie's Big Vote

I have seen the accounts of our election in The Herald, and I think a full account is desirable at this time. The Fifth Plymouth district is composed of the towns of Whitman and Abington. The town of Abington is divided into two villages called North Abington and Abington Center. Our vote for representative last year (1899) was as follows:

	Whitman.	N. Abington.	Abington.	Total.
O'Brien, rep.	324	113	154	591
Gillespie, S. D.	335	112	28	475
Nash, dem.	112	40	156	308
O'Fihelley, s. l. p.	36	13	30	79

The vote this year is as follows:

	Whitman.	N. Abington.	Abington.	Total.
O'Brien, rep.	484	188	312	984
Gillespie, S. D.	540	207	95	842
Nash, dem.	73	20	14	107
Fihelley, s. l. p.	10	2	6	18

You see, we nearly doubled our vote over last year, and had reason for expecting to elect our man, but the democratic nominee personally worked for the republican nominee, standing outside of the polling place in Abington and asking all democrats to vote for O'Brien and thus kill the Socialists, and

the trick was done. There was a deal between the Fourth and Fifth Plymouth districts, the republicans in the Fourth agreeing to vote for Perry, democrat, and beat MacCartney, if the democrats in the Fifth would vote for O'Brien, republican, and thus beat Gillespie, and that in their minds would settle the Socialists for all time. The democrats are driven in with the republicans where they belong. Gillespie's vote, 842, would elect MacCartney or Carey or any republican in the state. No man ever elected in this district ever received as many votes as he. We spent about \$150 in this district, and you see it has come pretty hard on our small branches, but we will come up soon.

Chas. E. Lowell.

Our Growth in Milwaukee

Every tenth voter in this city is a Social Democrat. Moreover, from now on we are an official party in the state. The official count for the city of Milwaukee has just been completed and shows that with the vote of the towns, Milwaukee county will give us over 57,000. An interesting fact, and one that we are justly proud of, is that the vote for Debs even runs a trifle higher than that for Tuttle, our candidate for governor. This shows that our Milwaukee Social Democrats stood pat. None of them voted the state and local tickets and then put in a capitalistic ballot for president. The vote by wards with the increase over 1898 is as follows:

	1900.	1898.	Gain.
1	52	35	17
2	251	135	116
3	9	3	6
4	50	30	20
5	112	46	66
6	228	121	107
7	43	39	4
8	223	73	150
9	438	247	191
10	414	215	199
11	391	182	209
12	217	105	112
13	280	143	137
14	136	50	86
15	198	99	99
16	31	13	18
17	113	86	27
18	60	36	24
19	547	282	265
20	522	284	238
21	347	216	131
	4,662	2,440	2,222

The vote from the state comes in very slowly. One return that has given us a good deal of gratification is that from Racine county, where 144 votes were cast. This is a surprising gain, as Socialism has heretofore scarcely had a foothold in that section of the state. Racine is a manufacturing city par excellence and is therefore peopled with wage workers. It will now go forward in Socialism and may prove a western Brockton ere long.

A Day at Headquarters

Since the election applications for new branches are coming in and new members are being enrolled with a rush. In a single day last week six applications for new branches were received. On the same day new members were reported as follows:

- Branch 3 of Arkansas, 2.
- Branch 10 of Colorado, 5.
- Branch 1 of Connecticut, 3.
- Branch 8 of Illinois, 3.
- Branch 16 of Illinois, 11.
- Branch 37 of Illinois, 10.
- Branch 43 of Illinois, 5.
- Branch 44 of Illinois, 6.
- Branch 1 of Indiana, 12.
- Branch 5 of Indiana, 1.
- Branch 9 of Indiana, 8.
- Branch 21 of Indiana, 5.
- Branch 5 of Kentucky, 8.
- Branch 12 of Kansas, 7.
- Branch 13 of Kansas, 9.
- Branch 45 of Massachusetts, 1.
- Branch 22 of Missouri, 1.
- Branch 1 of New York, 2.
- Branch 4 of Ohio, 1.
- Branch 2 of South Dakota, 8.
- Branch 1 of West Virginia, 1.
- Branch 1 of Wisconsin, 4.
- Branch 6 of Wisconsin, 1.
- Branch 42 of Wisconsin, 1.
- Total, 115.

On the same day 48 annual and 28 semi-annual subscriptions to The Herald were recorded. The general office bristles with activity, and the hours have to be extended nightly beyond midnight, and all the seven days of the week are necessary to prevent the office from being flooded.

The party has outgrown its office capacity, and one of the duties of the coming convention will be to provide larger quarters and greater facilities for the transaction of the rapidly increasing volume of business. We are on the main track and bound to get there.

Comrade T. C. Sullivan, secretary of the city committee at Brockton, Mass., writes acknowledging the receipt of \$5 to help the local campaign, and says: "The fight here is to wipe Socialism from the city hall. We are to have a big meeting with Comrades Coulter and MacCartney, Nov. 28. The republicans challenged us to a debate, we accepted, but now they are backing out. I hope to have good news for you Dec. 5."

SHOULD COLLEGES ACCEPT ILL-GOTTEN GIFTS?

Christian Institutions Gratefully Accept Tainted Wealth and Rise to Chant the Praises of Democracy Triumphant

A PROTEST FROM A WOMAN

Considerable interest was aroused in the press a few months ago by circumstances connected with Mr. John D. Rockefeller's donation of \$100,000 to Wellesley College. At the time this gift was offered, a memorial signed by Miss Vida D. Scudder, professor of English literature at Wellesley, and by seventeen other members of the faculty, was addressed to the trustees of the college, requesting that inquiry be made into the business methods of the Standard Oil Company, in order that assurance might be obtained of the propriety of accepting such a gift. The trustees accepted the donation, and there is no evidence that their decision was influenced by the memorial. Miss Scudder offered to resign her professorship if the acceptance of the gift should in any way hamper her freedom of expression, but she was assured by the president of the college that she should have perfect liberty in that respect. A conference which was held in an obscure parish house in Boston, while the matter was still pending, but which had no direct connection with the Wellesley incident, was attended by President Eliot, Prof. John Graham Brooks, and other representatives of several New England colleges. Bishop Potter presided, and the question of the acceptance of "tainted wealth" by colleges was discussed, but no resolutions were adopted. These facts cast some light upon an article in the current issue of The Atlantic Monthly, written by Miss Scudder, regarding the problems involved in this experience at Wellesley. She says:

"No one questions that the mammoth fortunes which are coming to be a distinctive feature of American life are sometimes made by methods which are cruel if not technically dishonest, methods pushed perilously near the limits of what even the crude conscience expressed in common law considers legitimate—pushed some way, though the fact can rarely be proved, beyond those limits. Wealth exists which has been piled together by means unscrupulous and unchristian. It stands in the public mind as a symbol of unrestrained self-seeking and greed; it has to the knowledge of many left behind its shining heaps a ravaged desert track of despair. There is a growing tendency on the part of owners of money of this kind to spend lavishly on works of public utility, on the endowment of churches, charities, universities. It is a paradoxical situation. With the one hand the owner of such wealth thrusts his competitors into the abyss of commercial ruin, or grinds the faces of the poor; with the other, he hands the resultant gain to the Christian institutions of the land, which gratefully accept it, and rise to chant the psalm of democracy triumphant."

The view is sometimes taken that ethical scrutiny of the sources of wealth is wholly uncalled for, on the ground that the use sanctifies the gift, and that the endowment of churches and colleges is so important that money should be accepted without question from any source. On the other hand, some contend that even an inconsiderable degree of popular odium attached to money should make a Christian institution shrink from accepting it. Miss Scudder attempts to find middle ground between these two extreme conclusions. She declares:

"There are two broad, positive reasons why churches and colleges should at least exercise far more caution than they have been doing of late in the acceptance of proffered gifts."

"First, to ignore a scruple is to help suppress it. Every institution which accepts without explanation money under suspicion or indictment weakens the awakening demand for ethical scrutiny of the sources of wealth."

The church and the university, standing as they do for the subjugation of the gross automatic instincts of the race by conscience and reason, are our most safe and natural guides; and ill betides the country where they hold the rear rather than the van. The attitude of self-justification in which certain institutions find themselves to-day is in itself a grave public misfortune. For a college or church which accepts questionable money as a matter of course injures far more than itself. It stifles the breath of new life in our civilization, and the higher its standing and the stronger its influence the more fatally does it effect this end.

"Another reason, equally practical, equally cogent, should impose caution in the acceptance of money, the danger lest our colleges forfeit the respect of the people. No one can move among working people in an informal and intimate fashion without realizing how entirely they lack confidence in the integrity of our academic life, how honest and sincere is the scorn with which

they view it. It is said by the head worker of one of the largest settlements in New York that economic argument with the clever young Socialists of the East Side is rendered useless by their contempt for the traditions she represents and the authorities she cites. 'Of course Professor This and Professor That hold such views; they have salaries to draw,' is the constant rejoinder.

If the great throng of the unprivileged come to distrust the centers whence these unifying forces should proceed, and to view them as class institutions, where is our hope for the future? Better than this, let poverty be the portion of our colleges, as it has been the portion of some of the strongest centers of intellectual life that the world has known."

Miss Scudder ventures the hope that the college which sets the example of rigid honesty may benefit thereby even pecuniarily. "It is conceivable," she says, "that the first institution to refuse an offer of ill-gotten money might draw to itself students from the length and breadth of the land. Countless eager contributions from the modest means of many might flow in upon it, and bring within its reach those riches which it had shown itself strong to do without." She concludes:

"There is no duty before the academic and religious world in America more pressing than the duty of strengthening the demand that methods of acquiring wealth come wholly under the dominion of the moral sense. There is no opportunity more significant, more in danger of closing forever, than the opportunity of convincing the public at large, by definite sacrifice of worldly advantage, if need be, that the intellectual life of the country, as represented by its organized centers, is disinterested, honest, and free."

It is interesting to recall in this connection the report that Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, declined a gift to that institution not long ago from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, but requested that the donation be made to some hospital or other public institution, whose function was other than that of imparting education and molding public opinion.

New Life at Terre Haute

The Socialists met in C. L. U. hall last Sunday and the hall was crowded, every seat being taken. E. V. Debs was present and delivered a splendid address, which was received with frequent applause. Fifteen new members were admitted, making a total membership of fifty-seven for the local branch, and more are expected to join at the next meeting. Plans were discussed for the organization of ward clubs throughout

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

- CALIFORNIA**
Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.
Membership, Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month.
Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.
- Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodman's Hall, 1234 Spring St. J. France, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.
- Branch No. 12, San Francisco (German), holds business meeting first Sunday each month, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1408 Polk street.
- COLORADO**
Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at 1715 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 13th Street.
- Branch No. 3, Goldenfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at City Hall, Chas. La Camp, Secretary.
- CONNECTICUT**
The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Scher's, 1029 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schial, Sec., 26 Spring St., Rockville, Conn.
- Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., at Ansonia Hall, C. Volmer, Sec.
- Branch No. 4, Rockyville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwieser, Box 760.
- ILLINOIS**
Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 12 Dearborn St.
- Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 264 Westworth Ave.
- Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 8 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave.
- Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.
- Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at P. F. Clark's Hall, cor. Centre Ave. and 19th St. Jos. Cerny, Sec., 530 W. 18th St.
- Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at Adolph Jankowski's place, 981 West 21st street, every other Saturday in the month. A. Geisler, Sec., 726 W. 20th street.
- Branch No. 8 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday, at 8 a. m., at 802 Line Street. J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 484 Wood Street.
- Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1145 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 8 p. m. Gus Larson, Secretary, 6243 Center Avenue.
- INDIANA**
Branch No. 4, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Mecklenburg's Hall, corner Market and Noble sts.; Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 617 Arbor Ave.
- Branch No. 2, Hileman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house. James Baxter, chairman, Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 151.
- KENTUCKY**
Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m.; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 91 Fairfield Ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec., 132 Foote Ave.
- MASSACHUSETTS**
Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springfield Turner Hall, Carl Schrebe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St.
- Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Munroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 423 Essex St.
- Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for business at Socialists Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Secretary, 51 Prospect St.
- Branch No. 20, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren St., 2d and 4th Fridays of every month. Public invited.

the city, and a thorough organization of the mining camps. No definite action was taken for the present. The report of the campaign committee showed that \$135 had been collected, twenty-six meetings had been held in six counties and three branches organized and another forming.—The Toiler.

What New Jersey Socialists Think

The following resolutions have been forwarded to The Herald by the state campaign committee of New Jersey:

"The state campaign committee of the New Jersey Social Democratic party herewith denounces the action of Prof. Frank Parsons, B. O. Flower and Elwood Pomeroy in requesting E. V. Debs to withdraw in favor of Bryan as a trick worthy of ward politicians, but not of honorable men, and especially men calling themselves Socialists. The request was sent out, knowing that Comrade Debs under no circumstances would withdraw, and purposely was sent only a few days previous to election to aid the capitalist press in spreading the thought that Comrade Debs had withdrawn and thus deceive voters. We would point out that none of the men whose names are appended to this request have ever done anything to prove themselves class conscious Socialists, nor in fact ever stood for any popular, righteous cause; even Elwood Pomeroy only going with the populist party when its vote reached 2,000,000, and then apparently only for the purpose of helping to betray the populist cause to the democratic party.

"We therefore feel justified in warning all honest reformers, and especially Social Democrats, against the men who would resort to such tricks. These men have simply unconsciously been true to their class interests, not one of them belonging to the producing class. In their action we see new proof that the only hope of the working class is in the working class itself."

A PRIMER OF SOCIALISM

A 32-page pamphlet which contains in addition to the "Primer of Socialism," by G. C. Clemens, "Socializing a State," by the late Laurence Gronlund, and "Economic Terms and Phrases," by A. P. Hazel.

One of the strongest pamphlets for propaganda yet issued. A splendid vote-maker, and thousands should be circulated before election.

PER COPY, 5 CENTS—PER 100, \$1.50

Address, Debs Publishing Co.

Terre Haute, Indiana.

MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m., at 10 W. Main Street in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary.

MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gasswein on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

MISSOURI

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1200 Union Ave. G. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

MONTANA

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owensley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 1 E. Park Street.

Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Camden, N. J., meets every 2d Sunday of each month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1236 Kaigh's Avenue.

Branch No. 3, (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 1 Bedford St. Hans Hart, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 Suffolk st. care of "Forward."

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 153 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St.

Branch No. 3, Buffalo, N. Y.—Persons desiring to join the branch will call or communicate with Tom Fillion, 119 Congress street.

Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry st.

OHIO

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall southeast corner 9th and Pine Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasini, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

OREGON

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Flanders Sts. Every body invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortsch, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 423 E. 3rd Street, until further notice.

Branch No. 4, Coudersport, meets every second and last Wednesday of each month in K. of L. hall. Chas. Kuissel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary; Ben. Codington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—Executive meetings every Sunday morning at 8 a. m. P. Club Rooms, at 423 E. 3rd St. Organizer, M. Gillis, 1007 S. Third St.

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor hall, No. 26 East 3d St. G. B. Smith, chairman; Jno. Ligon, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Ryerson's Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sts.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Kaller's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday each month at Meier's Hall, corner 2d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 201 2d St.

Branch No. 3, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Volkmann's Hall, 21 and Center st. S. p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1126 3rd St.

Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention, March, 1900

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. We recommend to the members of the Social Democratic party the following general rules:

First—Join the union of your respective trade.

Second—Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movement.

Third—Support the union labels of all crafts.

Fourth—Educate your fellow-unionists on the question of Socialism and the labor movement, on economic and political lines.

Fifth—It shall be your duty to work for the unity of the labor movement, thereby recognizing the fact that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the united efforts of this class.

Sixth—Educate the members of the unions in the principles of Socialism and induce them, individually, to affiliate with the Social Democratic party.

Seventh—Trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. The trades union is the arena where all wage-workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for proletarian emancipation.

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this generation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be:

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete

control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

National Organization

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall be located at such place as the national conventions of the party may appoint, or as may be fixed by the National Executive Board subject to a referendum vote.

Sec. 2. The Social Democratic Party of America shall be organized as follows:

First—Local branches limited to five hundred members each.

Second—A National Executive Board of nine members, five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters, and shall be called "resident members," and the remaining four shall be chosen, so far as possible, from other parts of the country. All members of the Executive Board shall have equal rights and powers; but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall constitute a quorum. The non-resident members shall not be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be kept advised of all proceedings of the board. The Executive Board shall be elected by the national convention.

Third—The form of state organizations shall be left to the branches in the respective states.

NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY:

The Social Democratic Herald

126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Rochester meeting.....	\$5.00
Boston meeting.....	5.00
H. A. Gibbs.....	1.00
Joe. Roesch, Bridgeport.....	1.10
A. J. Jones, list, Brooklyn.....	1.40
J. Siedman, Port Angeles.....	1.00
Previously reported.....	2,128.90
Total.....	\$2,176.25

Campaign Committee's Report

The Herald prints with pride the work done by the national campaign committee, a full report of which is given in this week's paper. It was work done under great difficulties, for the most part, but always with the cheerful co-operation of comrades all over the country, without which nothing could have been accomplished. No such constant flood of Socialist literature has ever been printed and distributed as by this committee in 1900.

New Hampshire Vote

Counties—	Debs.	Clafin.
Rockingham.....	184	183
Stratford.....	118	79
Belknap.....	20	14
Carroll.....	14	12
Merrimack.....	50	43
Hillsboro.....	331	340
Cheshire.....	8	12
Sullivan.....	19	23
Grafton.....	35	32
Coos.....	11	14

Totals.....790 752
S. D. P. vote in 1898, 262.

Dues and the Herald

Members of the party who expect to receive The Herald must keep their dues paid up. The amount is a mere trifle, and is often overlooked or neglected on that account. We receive numerous complaints that The Herald fails to reach comrades and in almost every case it is due to the fact that the dues of the complaining comrade are unpaid.

Each comrade should see to it that his dues are paid; and the treasurer of each branch should see to it that they are promptly forwarded to headquarters.

We are obliged to keep the records properly and the names of all members who fail to pay up their dues will hereafter be promptly stricken from the mailing list.

To Comrades

Do you know of five Socialists in any city, town, village or hamlet who have no branch? If so, let us hear from you at once and we will take prompt steps to have them organized. A branch must be set in operation at every possible point. No place is too small to overlook. We are bristling with determination. We mean business. Every comrade is expected to give us a hand in the work we have laid out for the coming year. Not a single day must be lost. We want more branches; we want more orders for literature; we want more activity north, south, east and west, and finally we want it understood that the Social Democratic party is on the main track and has the right of way to the co-operative commonwealth.

Snap Shots

If the dues of your branch are behind, see that they are paid up and that the branch is set in motion.

The most wonderful activity prevails in our party since the election. Our comrades everywhere are up and doing.

Good morning! Have you secured that subscriber to the Social Democratic Herald?

NEW BRANCHES

Colorado, one.
Idaho, one.
Illinois, six.
Kansas, two.
Massachusetts, one.
Nebraska, one.
New Jersey, one.
South Dakota, one.

FROM THE WORKERS

Montana—The official returns for Montana, so far as known at this time, are as follows: Butler, 240; Anaconda, 121; Bozeman, 22; Cascade county, 47; Kalispell, 24; Dillon, 5; Billings, 19; Red Lodge, 45. There are some votes in every county and it is safe to say that the total vote in the state for the presidential ticket will be between 700 and 800. Gustav Frankel.

Tennessee—My former advice to you that Debs received only 28 votes in Shelby county was an error. Official returns give him 45 in the city (Memphis) and 32 in the county; total, 77. Wm. P. Mason.

Illinois—We are grinding away still and hope to put a full ticket in the field for the spring election. Harry W. Nelson.

Indiana—The official vote for state officers are considerably larger than our first figures. Kelly for governor has 2,238; Backus, lieutenant-governor, 2,238; Evinger, secretary, 2,235; Croke, auditor, 2,231; Halsman, treasurer, 2,220; Thornton, attorney-general, 2,224; Fieser, court reporter, 2,152; Thorndyke, public instructor, 2,218; Ehrenhardt, 2,220. C. A. Thornton.

Kentucky—We claim that Bellevue is the banner town in Kentucky in one respect; we have gained legal standing as a party in town elections. We intend to nominate a full ticket at the municipal election next spring. H. Listerman.

Colorado.—In Teller county the highest vote for presidential electors of the S. D. P. was 104. The candidate for governor (D. C. Copley) received 223. Delta county gave 30 votes for president and 26 for governor. M.

Texas.—We received 51 votes in this (Parker) county and 60 in Palo Pinto county, which joins us on the west. We know we polled over 100 votes in this county, yet the guardians of our liberties give us only 51. D. C. Bruce.

Texas.—The electoral vote of San Antonio is 101. You can add 50 to 60 per cent to this. Our votes were not counted. Where we had men at the polls they almost had to resort to blows to get any counted, but most of them were ruled out. Wm. Tullos.

Massachusetts.—At a meeting of the branches in the Eleventh aldermanic district, Boston, held Nov. 17, the following nominations were made by acclamation: Alderman, Eleventh district, Richard D. Schmidt; councilmen, Ward 22, Alphonse Andel, Chas. S. Chipman, Wm. F. Fahey. Fred S. Schmidt.

Make yours the banner branch. In these bristling times pluck and perseverance win the victory.

Shake the moss from your back, comrade, and stand up in the sunlight and be counted among the soldiers of Socialism.

Debs' Lecture Course

In answer to numerous inquiries we have to say that Comrade E. V. Debs will deliver a limited number of lectures during the present season. Applications should be sent in as soon as possible as the available dates will be booked in advance.

Labor unions, central bodies, clubs and societies can obtain terms by addressing Comrade Debs at Terre Haute, Ind.

Cook County Ticket

The official canvass of the returns shows that the candidates for different offices in Cook county, Illinois, on the Social Democratic ticket received votes as follows:

States Attorney (Morgan).....	6,227
Recorder (Petersen).....	6,431
Clerk Circuit Court (Ballard).....	6,515
Clerk Superior Court (Lindgren).....	6,378
Coroner (Wanhope).....	6,388
Board of Assessors—high vote (Nielsen).....	6,263
Board of Review (Hakenson).....	6,264
Judges Superior Ct.—high vote (Sissman).....	6,554
Probate Judge (Holsinger).....	6,346
County Surveyor (Sanders).....	5,707
Co. Commissioners—high vote (Williams).....	6,240

As the above figures show, Peter Sissman leads the ticket with the highest number of votes, 6,554, for judge of superior court and the head of the ticket, T. J. Morgan, has the lowest vote, 6,227, except that cast for Sanders, 5,707, who falls over 800 below Sissman.

Following is the official vote credited to the candidates of the Social Democratic party on the Cook county ticket:

Perry, governor.....	6,109
Pierson, lieutenant governor.....	6,279
Kerwin, secretary of state.....	5,977
Wright, auditor.....	6,356
Winnen, treasurer.....	6,274
Soelke, attorney general.....	6,406

The official returns show that the Social Democratic candidates for university trustees received votes as follows:

Irene Stedman.....	6,479
Ellen Edwards.....	6,479
F. J. Hlavacek.....	6,402

The vote cast for Eugene V. Debs for president in the city of Chicago and county of Cook, according to the official canvass of the election commissioners and the county board, was 6,752, distributed as follows:

1st ward.....	42	19th ward.....	123
2d ward.....	34	20th ward.....	117
3d ward.....	38	21st ward.....	123
4th ward.....	65	22d ward.....	167
5th ward.....	106	23d ward.....	193
6th ward.....	101	24th ward.....	95
7th ward.....	145	25th ward.....	127
8th ward.....	236	26th ward.....	210
9th ward.....	309	27th ward.....	227
10th ward.....	438	28th ward.....	114
11th ward.....	110	29th ward.....	66
12th ward.....	147	30th ward.....	425
13th ward.....	174	31st ward.....	166
14th ward.....	549	32d ward.....	68
15th ward.....	522	33d ward.....	209
16th ward.....	237	34th ward.....	651
17th ward.....	98	35th ward.....	34
18th ward.....	84	County towns.....	199

Total.....6,752
State vote for Debs.....6,672

Martin Irons

When Martin Irons died the other day organized labor lost a devoted, helpful and courageous adherent; the struggling masses, chained to the juggernaut of capitalism, lost a man who for many years labored with all his powers, entirely oblivious to personal interests or advantage, to show them the way out of slavery. Comrade Irons' metal was tested in the Iron Mountain railway strike, which he led with great credit to himself. He died at Bruceville, Texas, Nov. 17.

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